First Member of Council.—

,, The new law is the remedy.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

Do you prescribe weights according to English pounds or Mysore seers ? If the latter, what action are you going to take if merchants give weights by pounds ?

Second Member of Council —

We will not interfere with the foreign weights. We will arrange for a standard weight based on 24 tolas. If there is any difference in that weight, we can take action. If in the course of conversion of pounds into seers you find any difference, you can lodge a complaint. We cannot say that no body should transact business using pounds.

Representations.

No. 1.—Increase of mileage rate for officials.

Messrs. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty and M. N. Naganna, Arkalgud Taluk.

MESSRS. SURYANARAYANA SETTY and NAGANNA represented that the rate of mileage allowed to officials getting less than Rs. 40 did not cover the actual expenses in most cases. They requested that the present rate of 2 annas per mile might be increased to 4 annas.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was Bus service everywhere now and that the mileage rate for Bus being within one anna, there was not much difficulty.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA thought that it would be better if the actual Bus fare was paid in all cases irrespective of the pay of the officials.

THE DEWAN promised to examine the question.

No. 2 —Increasing the pay of Ministerial and Menial Staff.

Messrs. Abdul Nabi Saheb, Suranige Sidda Basappa, Shikarpur Taluk ; B. Gopalachar, Katte Dacappa, Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk; and J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk.

MESSRS. SIDDA BASAPPA, GOPALACHAR, HUTCHAVEEREGOWDA and other members represented that the pay of poor officials was not sufficient for even bare existence, that they had to pay high rents for their houses and in certain cases officials found it difficult to find food and clothing even for their children. They therefore requested that their pay might be increased.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the matter.

No. 3.—Creation of more facilities in the working of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme (Public Branch).

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO represented that certain additional facilities in the working of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme (Public Branch) should be afforded. He suggested that opportunity might be given to insure for bonus ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of raising the limit to Rs. 10,000 was under the consideration of Government.

MR. SUBBA RAO urged that facilities might be given both for men and women to insure their lives in the State Life Insurance.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the rules already in force allowed such facilities.

MR. SUBBA RAO then said that permission might be allowed to persons working in the electrical, military and other departments to insure their lives by extra loading.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Actuary who was consulted was of opinion that only first class lives might be accepted. He promised that the Actuary would again be consulted in the matter.

Some members requested that the patels and the shanbhogues who had insured their lives might be permitted to pay their premiums by deduction from their potgi amount.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the patels and the shanbhogues could not always be sure of the exact amount they could derive from their potgi. He said that fines, etc., would be deducted out of the potgi and he was therefore not sure that the balance payable to them would be enough to cover the insurance premia.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to grant the request.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO and some other members represented that the present rates of medical fees paid to doctors for examining candidates for life insurance should be increased to at least double those paid by private companies. They said that doctors had been more readily examining candidates for insurance in foreign companies as they were paid handsome fees, and consequently the persons who wanted to insure in the State Life Insurance would be made to wait for any length of time.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this point would be referred for the opinion of the Insurance Committee.

MR. SUBBA RAO urged the appointment of an Insurance Committee consisting of members selected one from each district, Deputy Commissioners being authorised to nominate such persons.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there were already three non-official members on the Insurance Committee and that it was not neccessary to increase its length.

Some members represented that option might be given to policy-holders to get their policies of one class changed to another and consequently to increase or decrease the premiums payable by them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that a change from a long term to a short term policy is being permitted, but that the matter would, however, be referred to the Committee.

MR. SUBBA RAO represented that the jurisdiction of the helpers appointed by Government was much too restricted and that they might be permitted to canvass persons to insure lives in any part of the State as the agents of private companies were doing. By so doing, he said, many lakhs of rupees which were going to foreign companies in the shape of premium could be controlled and also large dividends might be declared.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible or desirable to allow all canvassers to do their work in all places. He said that there was enough work for each helper within his own jurisdiction.

MR. SUBBA RAO represented that lady helpers might be appointed where such candidates were forthcoming and that wide publicity be given to the scheme by distributing pamphlets.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if there were applications from ladies for appointment as helpers, they would be considered with reference to the needs of the areas in which the applicants proposed to work. Regarding the publicity to be given to the scheme, he said that pamphlets both in English and Kannada had been distributed in large numbers.

No. 4—Better lands for Lambanis for cultivation.
Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK represented that as the lands now

given to Lambanis were of inferior sort and not fit for cultivation, better lands might be given to them out of gomal, forest and Amrit Mahal Kavals.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the existing rules for the grant of lands were liberal enough and that if there were individual cases of hardship, they might be brought to his notice.

No. 5—Minimum extent of land to be given to a Lambani to be raised to 15 acres.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK reperesented that the minimum of 5 acres of land prescribed to be granted free to a Lambani might be raised to 15 acres.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that in many cases the concession shown to them had been abused and that lands given free to them had either been mortgaged or sold to rich people. He said that it would be better if the present limit itself was reduced.

THE DEWAN said that the request of the member could not be granted.

No. 6.—Statistics of landless Lambanis to be prepared and granting 15 acres of land to each of them.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK requested that statistics of landless Lambanis might be got prepared and the Sub-Division Officer authorised to grant to each of them an extent of 15 acres of cultivable land.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible to do so.

No. 7.—Condition of surrender not to be enforced in the case of lands sold in auction after six years' enjoyment.

Mr. B. S. Ranoji Rao, Minority Interest.

MR. B S. RANOJI RAO represented that the existing order which stated that when any agricultural land was sold by auction for cultivation subject to a condition that it should be surrendered to Government when so required without any claim for compensation, worked as a great hardship and requested that such a condition should not be enforced after 6 years' enjoyment and payment of kandayam in the absence of any express provision fixing a certain number of years' tenure.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired what kind of land the member meant.

MR. RANOJI RAO said that he referred to lands under the tank bed (*Kere Angala Jamin*).

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to give such lands for permanent cultivation and that Government were considering the question of restricting the grant to a period of three or four years only.

No. 8.—Non-levy of assessment on Revenue Survey numbers acquired by local bodies.

Mr. V. Bandiah, Nanjangud taluk.

MR. BANDIAH requested that assessment might not be levied on Revenue Survey numbers within municipal limits acquired by local bodies for village extension.

MESSRS. SATYANARAYANA SETTY, MANJIAH AND E. KRISHNAPPA suppórted Mr. Bandiah. They stated that if that were done, the Village Panchayets and Municipalities would be enabled to extend their limits and improve sanitation.

THE DEWAN promised that the matter would be considered.

No. 9.—Relief of the raiyats from the troubles in Inam Villages.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur taluk : M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya taluk ; S. C. Malliah, Mandya taluk ; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest ; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest ; N. Siddalinga Devaru, Seringapatam taluk ; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam taluk ; Chickkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya taluk ; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet taluk ; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpet taluk ; Chikke Gowda, Malvalli taluk ; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala taluk ; Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik, Minority Interest ; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar taluk ; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar taluk; Sanganabasappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality ; Bellulli Chennappa, Yedatore taluk ; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet taluk; Subbanna, Gundlupet taluk; N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur taluk; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality ; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur taluk ; Mahomed Hussain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur taluk ; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality ; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur taluk ; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote taluk ; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest ; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. PUTTASWAMY represented that under the existing Revenue Law the inferior holders in inám villages were suffering from a number of hardships.

(*a*) Although the inferior holders might have paid full assessment to the Jodidar, the latter might not pay his dues to Government with the result that if the Jodidar's lands be sold by auction it would affect the rights of the inferior holders. He was of opinion that when the Inam Village was sold by public auction, the rights of the Inamdar alone should be sold and not those of the inferior holders, the raiyats being made to pay assessment to the new Inamdar.

His idea was that the inam raiyats should occupy the same position as those in Government villages.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was only tenants at will that would be affected and not the kadim tenants.

(*b*) MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY next represented that the Inamdars and Jodidars should be compelled to follow Section 16 of the Land Revenue Code.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that necessary steps in that direction were being taken by Government.

(*c*) MR. PUTTASWAMY also requested that Inamdars should be compelled to furnish every year accounts in village forms 14 and 15 as per rule 6 of the Land Revenue Rules and also to prepare Khate and Khirdi of the Inam villages in books signed and sealed at the beginning of every revenue year in the Taluk Office.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that if the Inamdars and their village officers failed to keep proper accounts according to law, the local officer could get the village accounts written up by other shanbhogues and recover the cost from the Inamdars under Section 16 of the Land Revenue Code.

(*d*) MR. PUTTASWAMY next prayed that the time limit of 3 months given to Inamdars under Sections 92 and 93 of the Land Revenue Code might be extended also to the raiyats of inam villages. He added that under the existing law the Inamdars were given 3 months' time and the raiyats only one month. His idea was that the raiyats should also be given 3 months' time.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA was of opinion that there was no reason why a differentiation should be made in regard to the time limit between the Inamdar and the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that during the cultivation season the land was much more valuable and that if the raiyats were also given three months' time, cultivation would stop and neither the raiyat nor the Inamdar would be benefited.

MR. DASAPPA enquired whether the interests of the tenant would not be affected by allowing three months' time to the Inamdar and only one month to himself.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the interests of the tenant would not be affected as it was presumed that he would be in possession of the land.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA failed to understand why, while the superior holder got more advantages in point of time, a

similar advantage should not be given to the inferior holder.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that as the tenant would be in possession of the land it was only a question of crop. On the other hand, if the tenant was also given time for three months and if at the end of that period he refused to accept the lands, there would be difficulty for cultivation as the Inamdar might not readily get other tenants. Hence the law gave only one month to the tenant.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER added that there might not be more than about 10 cases of hardships in the whole State and that no action was so far taken under either of the sections.

MR. DASAPPA however contended that the position was anomalous and that the anomaly should be removed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was no use of hypothetical legislation unless the cases really came for decision and that ordinarily the Revenue Officers found no difficulty under those two sections. He added that although the Mysore Land Revenue Code had been in force for a long time in Mysore no hardship of the kind stated had been brought to the notice of Government. If however there were individual cases of hardship they might be brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that there were some cases of hardship in Tumkur.

MR. DASAPPA added that it was not quite possible for the members of the Assembly to go and trace the cases of individual hardship and that nothing would be lost to Government if the time limit in the case of both the Inamdars and their tenants was equalized.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that in cases where the tenant would say that he did not want the land at all, it would be difficult if he were given 3 months' time limit.

MR. DASAPPA said that while the Inamdar was literate the tenant was not. He therefore thought that the tenant should be given three months' time in preference to Inamdar.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that needful enquiries would be made whether there were real cases of hardship to the tenants.

No. 10.—Issue of receipts in printed forms.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur taluk; M. C Lingegowda, Mandya taluk; S. C. Malliah, Mandya taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest; N. Sidda-

linga Devaru, Seringapatam taluk; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam taluk; Chikkalingegowda *alias* Anneg)wda, Mandya taluk; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet taluk; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpet taluk; Chickke Gowda, Malvalli taluk; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala taluk; Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik, Minority Interest; K V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar taluk; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajanagar taluk; Sanganabasappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality; Bellulli Chennappa, Yedatore taluk; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet taluk; Subbanna, Gundlupet taluk; N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur taluk; Subbaiya. Seringapatam Municipality; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur taluk; Mahamed Husain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur taluk; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality; H. V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur taluk; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote taluk; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest; H. C. Royappa, Minority Interest.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH requested that receipts for the recovery of kandayam be issued to khatedar in printed patta forms and to shikmidars in receipt forms.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that instructions had already been given to issue receipts in printed forms and that as soon as the forms were received from the Government Press, effect would be given to the order.

MR. MALLIAH insisted that such orders had been passed from time to time but the difficulty was that no effect had been given to them by the local officers. He therefore requested that strict orders should be issued to them.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER promised that needful steps would be taken to issue printed forms before the next Jamabandi.

MR. MAHAMED SAIT was of opinion that persons who did not issue receipts in the printed forms should be given exemplary punishments.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the cases in which receipts in printed forms were not given, might be brought to the notice of the Revenue Commissioner.

MR. VEMA REDDI and several others were of opinion that particulars about the extent of the land, survey number, khatedar, etc., should be given in the printed forms without which the receipt would serve no useful purpose.

MR. MALLIAH enquired why there was so much delay in giving effect to the orders of Government passed in June 1926.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that the order was being given effect to in several districts, for instance, in Shimoga, and that it was true that in the other districts effect was not given. He, however, promised that the matter would be investigated and early steps taken to introduce the system

of printed receipts in all the districts. He also promised that he would issue a circular to all subordinate Revenue Officers to enforce the rule about the issue of printed receipts and punish those who contravened the order.

THE DEWAN observed that at the last meeting of the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments the question was discussed in great detail and that the Superintendent of the Press was asked to print the required number of forms for supply to districts. The Superintendent had asked for some more grant for the purpose which would be sanctioned.

No. 11.—Compensation amount in Revenue sales.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswamy, T.-Narsipur taluk; M. C. Lingegowda, Mandya taluk; S. C. Malliah, Mandya taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Mysore, Special Interest; Mahamed Sait, Mysore, Minority Interest; N. Siddalinga Devaru, Seringapatam taluk; Sivananjegowda, Seringapatam taluk; Chickkalingegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya taluk; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammiah Gowda, Krishnarajpet taluk, Patel Lingegowda, Krishnarajpet taluk; Chickke Gowda, Malvalli taluk; T. M. Kapani Gowda, Nagamangala taluk; Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik, Minority Interest; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar taluk; K. N. Puttanna, Chamarajnagar taluk; Sanganabasappa, Chamarajnagar Municipality; Beliulli Chennappa, Yedatore taluk; Gurukar Nanjappa, Gundlupet taluk; Subbanna, Gundlupet Taluk; N. Veeraraje Urs, T-Narsipur Taluk; Subbaiya, Seringapatam Municipality; H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur taluk; Mahamed Husain *alias* Sabjan Sab, Hunsur taluk; Salarkhan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality; H V. Hanumantha Setty, Hunsur taluk; Lingegowda, Heggadadevankote taluk; T. S. Alikhan, Mysore, Minority Interest; H. C. Royappa Minority Interest.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY represented that in the sales of immovable properties for arrears of Land Revenue, the Revenue Officers held the sales without giving proper notice to the *khatedar* and other interested persons and the properties were taken up by third parties at the sales. Subsequently when the sales were cancelled on the ground that they were not properly conducted and the properties restored to the original *khatedar*, the latter had to pay compensation to the auction purchaser, who improved the lands after obtaining saguvali chits. This, he thought was unjustifiable and that the officer who conducted the sale improperly should be liable to pay the compensation instead of the *khatedar*. He was of opinion that it was unjust to subject the *khatedar* not only to the temporary loss by dispossession of his lands but also to the payment of compensation to the purchaser in the auction. He added that the object of his representation was merely to insist upon proper notices being given to the parties interested in the property.

DHARMAPRAKASA MR. D. BANUMIAH added that the difficulties came up when there were many sharers in the property of the defaulter at the time of the default and if no notices were given to such sharers of the auction sale taking place, they would have absolutely no information about the property having changed hands.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the proper remedy was for the sharers to register their names in the books of the Revenue Department.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR was of opinion that it was not right to make the Revenue Officer liable to pay the compensation but to waive the question of compensation itself in such cases.

MR. MALLIAH said that all such difficulties would disappear if the Record of Rights Regulation were introduced throughout the State and that until such a time presented itself, every *shikmidar* should be given notice of the sale of the property in which he was interested. He did not think that it was a difficult matter for the Revenue authorities to issue such notices, as immediately the assessment was received, it would be entered in the accounts wherein all the details of the lands would be found with the names of *shikmidars* also.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was the duty of the *khatedar* to see that the assessment was properly paid and not to let it fall into arrears for a long time.

MR. MANJIAH was of opinion that the Government must find out the names of the *hukdars* and give them notices of the sales of properties for default.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that it was not possible to do so unless the *hukdar* got his name registered in the books.

No. 12.—Abolition of proportionate contribution from raiyats for "Minor Tank Restoration."

(*a*) Messrs. K. Sooriah, Chintamani Municipality; Byrareddi and M. Rame Gowda, Chintamani taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Thimmaraya Setty, Kolar Gold Fields.

MR. SOORIAH prayed that the levy of proportionate contribution from *Atchakatdars* below minor tanks should be abolished as in the case of major tanks for the restoration of which no such contribution was insisted upon.

MR. THIMMARAYA CHETTY also prayed for the abolition of one-fourth contribution from the raiyats or the reduction of assessment on lands below minor tanks.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that Government afforded all facilities to the raiyats for the payment of the contribution in convenient instalments and that he did not see any hardship to them.

MR. B. S. LINGE GOWDA was of opinion that if the minor tanks were restored as early as possible no such representations as were made would come up. The main difficulty was that tanks were not restored for a long number of years.

MR. VEMA REDDI observed that the tank registers were not properly maintained by the Public Works Department with the result that although certain tanks breached as far back as 20 years, the books would still show that they were in good repair and the Revenue Department would collect on the strength of such information the full assessment on the lands under those tanks. He referred to a particular case which was brought by him to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to grant the request made in the representation. He added that the work of restoration of minor tanks was proceeding fairly well in the Kolar District and that all that was possible was being done to expedite such restoration works.

No. 13.—Increase of Potgi to Patels and Shanbhogs.

(*a*) Messrs. A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-taluk; B. Gopalachar, Tirthahalli taluk; B. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar taluk; Basappa Gowda, Sorab taluk; Gojjanur Chennappa Setty, Sagar taluk; Katte Dacappa, Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli taluk; Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Sorab taluk; J. Sivarudrappa, Honalli taluk.

(*b*) Bale Venkataramiah, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; Messrs. K. Ramanna and Giddegowda, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

MR. VENKOBA RAO represented that the existing scale of potgi given to patels and shanbhogs was very inadequate compared to the nature and volume of work expected of them and that the scale might be suitably increased in accordance with the recent Government Order.

MR. BALE VENKATARAMIAH also prayed that the Potgi might be raised by at least 1 per cent.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR of Magadi pointed out that a Government Order passed three years back said that potgi should be given on the local cesses also. The arrangement however not having been given effect to up to date, he requested that the matter might be investigated.

MR. BHASKARA RAO and several other members represented that the patels and Shanbhogs were the most

important units of the Land Revenue Administration and that in view of the excessive work thrown upon them their potgi might be reasonably increased.

MR. APPAJIAH on the other hand thought that the pateli office was one of great responsibility and dignity and as such even if Rs. 200 a month were given to a patel it would be too little for the responsible duties he was called upon to do. He also pointed out that the nominal remuneration fixed by Government was meant to be more as a small honorarium for the honorary work done by them and not as a specific remuneration for the work. He was firm in his opinion that any sort of higher remuneration to the patels would take away the dignity from the pateli office.

THE DEWAN said that the matter was under consideration.

No. 14.—Fixing the minimum period of lease of inam lands at ten years.

Mr. Sanikam Krishniah, Chitaldrug taluk.

The present system of leasing out inam lands for a period of five years is disadvantageous inasmuch as the lessee pays no attention to the lands. He therefore prayed that the minimum period of lease of inam lands be raised to ten years in the interest of inam lands and the income of the institutions concerned.

The mover being absent the subject was not discussed.

No. 15.—Servants to village officers.

Messrs. Thudki Ramanna Gowda, Tirthahalli taluk; B. Venkatagiriappa, Sagar taluk; B. Gopalachar and Katte Dacappa, Tirthahalli taluk; J. Sivarudrappa, Honnali taluk.

MR. THUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA represented that in view of the responsibilities and functions of the Village Panchayets devolving on the patels and shanbhogs, the Government might appoint at least one servant to serve under these village officers in places where thoties and thalaries were not available. It was also pointed out by several members that for want of a thoti, the patel had to do several duties himself which should otherwise have been entrusted to the servant.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER enquired whether it was possible to get the proper kind of men to work as thalaries and thoties in the malnad.

THE MALNAD MEMBERS replied that it would be quite possible if adequate remuneration was given.

MR. VEMA REDDI thought it was not proper to expect

the patel himself to do the duties of a servant also and that it was necessary to allow him the use of a thoti or thalari.

THE DEWAN said that it was a question of large extra cost and that nothing could be done.

No. 16.—Hulbanni settlement.

Messrs. B. Venkatagiriyappa and Gojjanur Channappa Setty, Sagar taluk.

MR. VENKATAGIRIYAPPA represented that it was not always possible for outsiders to bid at the auction of hulbanni in the villages and that, as a rule, either the patel or the shanbhog had to purchase the hulbanni right annually. The purchase money had however to be distributed among the villagers, most of whom would either not pay or pay at their pleasure. The result was that year after year shanbhogs and patels had to incur heavy losses. In these circumstances, the member prayed that the hulbanni in the malnad might be abolished. The member did not think that the Government would incur any heavy loss on account of the proposal.

MR. BHASKARA RAO observed that unless the raiyats paid the amount charged to them, their cattle would not be allowed to graze with the result that both the cattle and the village officers equally suffered.

MR. VENKATAGIRIYAPPA also pointed out that even if the patel and the shanbhog were considerate to the villagers, the outside auction purchasers would not be and they would charge heavily to the raiyats and much hardship would be caused. He therefore requested that the Government should pass an order that if there were no bidders, no auction should be held.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR brought to notice that often the raiyats were asked to pay a lumpsum amount to the Forest Department for grazing their cattle in the forests and the payment of hulbanni would be another levy on the poor raiyats. He thought that this double levy should be put an end to.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was no necessity for the patel and the shanbhog to take the hulbanni at all if no bidders were forthcoming.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU said that the main difficulty was that these village officers were the subordinates of the Amildar and at the bidding of the Amildar they would be compelled to purchase the hulbanni right. This, he said, was to be prevented by all means.

MESSRS. RAME GOWDA, CHENNAMARE GOWDA and other members were of opinion that the hulbanni might be made over to the Village Panchayets and that, if necessary, Government also might take some small amount from them towards the sale of hulbanni.

THE DEWAN said that the question would be examined.

17.—Training of patels and shanbhogs.

Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality; N. Chennabasappa and Pathi Basappa, Molakalmuru taluk.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO represented that Government in their order of May 1928 directed that all the shanbhogs of the State who were below 34 years of age must pass the training in the schools opened in Bangalore and Mysore within two years to establish their right to the office. It was extended to patels also in Government Order No. R. 1147-60—L.R. 231-27-151, dated 9th/10th August 1928. It was a general complaint that though there was no sufficient encouragement to the patels and the shanbhogs, yet their responsibilities were increasing day by day. Under these circumstances, he said that they would not be in a position to have their training course completed at their own cost. He prayed that training schools for patels and shanbhogs might be established in taluk and district headquarters. If this was not found feasible, the school fees and travelling expeses of the patels and shanbhogs undergoing training in Bangalore or Mysore schools might be met by Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question of establishing training schools in the district headquarters would be favourably considered.

No. 18.—Abolition of the system of disposing of hulbanni by auction sale in villages.

Mr. B. Nanjundiah, Hosdurga taluk.

MR. B. NANJUNDIAH represented that the system of selling the hulbanni in public auction in villages afforded opportunities to the people of other villages to bid. The purchasers would not admit the cattle of the villages to graze till heavy fees were paid therefor. He therefore prayed that in the interest of the raiyats, the disposal of hulbanni by means of auction sale might be ordered to be discontinued, the same being ordered to be given hereafter to the respective villagers for a stipulated sum.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the villagers could pay at the rate of 2 annas per acre under existing orders.

MR. VEMA REDDI thought that it would be too much for the reason that a man might have 150 acres of kharab lands which would be absolutely of no use to him, and yet he would be required to pay at the rate of 2 annas.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if it was shown that 2 annas was heavy, the possibility of reducing it might be investigated.

THE DEWAN said that no action was possible on the representation.

No 19.—Levy of hulbanni on cattle in district forests.
Mr. P. S. Nanjappa, Chitaldrug taluk.

MR. P. S. NANJAPPA represented that the rate of hulbanni per head of cattle in district forests was only 6 annas. Though there had been no good rains and consequently no growth of grass in forests for the last 8 or 10 years the rate was being paid. This year the rate had been raised from 6 to 8 annas. He therefore prayed that the original rate of 6 annas per head of cattle might be restored.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

No. 20 —Removal of silt in major and minor tanks to get sufficient supply of water.
Mr. Siddegowda *alias* Kariappa (Special Interest).

MR. SIDDE GOWDA *alias* KARIAPPA represented that the silt might be cleared from such of the major and minor tanks as were silted up and their bunds raised so as to increase their capacity with a view to enable the lands below to get a sufficient supply of water.

MESSRS. VENKATAPPA, VEMA REDDI and several others were of opinion that the bunds of tanks should also be raised so as to get sufficient water for the lands under them.

Mr. APPAJIAH said that kattes as those put up in Chennapatna might be put up which would prevent silt being spread into the whole tank bed. He did not think that the construction of such kattes would cost more than Rs. 150 or Rs. 160.

THE DEWAN said that wherever possible the waste weirs would be raised but the removal of silt should be undertaken by the raiyats themselves.

No. 21 —Repairing restored tanks gradewar every year.
Mr. Sidde Gowda *alias* Kariappa (Special Interest).

Mr. SIDDE GOWDA *alias* KARIAPPA said that many a major and minor tank in the State was in need of repairs. If as in the case of roads a certain amount was spent every

year for each grade soon after the tanks were restored, the tanks could be maintained in a good condition and the expenditure of thousands of rupees which would otherwise have to be incurred avoided. Rs. 5 for every grade in the case of major tanks and Rs. 8 in the case of minor tanks might suffice.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this was a work pertaining to the raiyats and that if they themselves could not do it, Government would have to get it done at the expense of the raiyats.

No. 22.—Supply of sufficient water to the atchkat lands.
Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Dodballapur taluk.

MR. VEERE GOWDA represented that many tanks were silted up and consequently the wet crops below them suffered for want of adequate supply of water. He therefore prayed that the question of adequacy or otherwise of the supply of water from a tank to its atchkat lands might be examined and arrangements made for repair of such tanks so as to assure an adequate supply of water to the atchkat lands.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if individual cases of hardship were brought to notice they would be investigated.

No. 23.—(*a*) Conversion of Koratagere sub-taluk into a taluk.
Mr. Hosakote Bhadrappa, Koratagere sub-taluk.
(*b*) Conversion of Turuvekere sub-taluk into a taluk.
Mr. Kalegowda, Turuvekere sub-taluk.
(*c*) Conversion of Narasimharajapura sub-taluk into a *pucca* taluk.
Mr. I. N Srikantappa Setty, Narasimharajapura sub-taluk.
(*d*) Conversion of Gudibanda sub-taluk into a taluk.
Mr. G. S. Byanna, Gudibanda sub-taluk.

(*a*) MR. HOSAKOTE BHADRAPPA prayed that the Koratagere sub-taluk be constituted into a *pucca* taluk from the next official year.

THE DEWAN replied that orders had already been issued converting the Koratagere sub-taluk into a *pucca* taluk.

(*b*) MR. KALE GOWDA said that the revenue of Turuvekere sub-taluk was over a lakh and twenty five thousand rupees and that patels felt difficulty in taking *irasals* to Tiptur which was a distance of 30 to 35 miles. He therefore prayed that the sub-taluk might be converted into a taluk.

THE DEWAN said that the matter was under consideration.

(*c*) MR. I. N. SRIKANTAPPA SETTY represented that when the subject of conversion of sub-taluks into taluks was

brought up, the Government decided to convert the Narasimharajapura sub-taluk first before any other sub-taluks. But this promise remained unfulfilled although some other sub-taluks had been converted into taluks in the meantime. As the amount of expenditure now incurred towards the payment of mileage, etc., to Government servants of the several departments proceeding to the Koppa taluk treasury for remittance of money and encashment of bills, etc., was very large, the conversion of this sub-taluk into a taluk might be ordered early.

THE DEWAN replied that nothing could be done in the current year and that the matter would be considered next year.

(*d*) MR. G. S. BYANNA prayed that Gudibanda sub-taluk be converted into a taluk.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter would be considered next year.

No. 24.—Free grant of dry and wet lands to Adikarnataka boarding homes.

Mr. Keni Mahadevappa, Hassan Taluk.

MR. KENI MAHADEVAPPA said that to facilitate the proper working of Adikarnataka boarding homes established with the aid of Government or Local Boards, good dry and wet lands near by, might be granted to the homes free of cost and also arrangements might be made to establish industrial institutions near by, where the boarders could be given industrial instruction.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that an agricultural school had been lately opened at Hassan and that the students might go there and get training.

MR. MAHADEVAPPA replied that some lands might be given for the use of the boarding home at Hassan. He said that the object of his representation was to see that the students coming for instruction in the school did not forget their ordinary profession of cultivation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the object of Government was also the same and that the question of free grant of lands referred to in the representation might be placed before the managing committee of the boarding homes and a recommendation submitted to Government from them.

The Assembly at this stage adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.

MR. B. L. BYANNA wished to know what had become of the adjournment motion proposed by him in regard to the election of a President to the Bangalore City Municipality.

In reply, the Dewan regretted he could not allow that motion, as the member had plenty of time to bring it either in the shape of a resolution or an interpellation. Mr. Byanna stated that it was not so, as, in fact, the meeting for the selection of subjects, etc., was held only on the 12th September, while the order was passed on the 15th September. The Dewan, however, regretted that the motion could not be allowed as it was not in the public interest to discuss it.

25.—Waiving the penalty when houses are built by the raiyats on agricultural lands.

Messrs. B. N. Munisamappa, Bangalore taluk; Rangaswamiengar *alias* Chokkam Iyengar, Magadi taluk.

MESSRS. MUNISAMAPPA and RANGASWAMIENGAR stated that in the Madras Presidency, the raiyats were allowed to build houses on their agricultural lands that the same rule might be adopted here also as raiyats generally lived in very congested parts in the villages and that the existing restriction should be removed and the raiyats given permission to build houses on their lands without being required to pay any penalty.

They added that, at present the raiyats were allowed to erect only farm houses on agricultural lands, that much inconvenience was felt by ther being not allowed to live permanently therein and cultivate the lands. Besides, when permission was sought to erect permanent buildings, the land would have to be acquired after payment of 25 years' assessment which took 4 to 5 years to complete. They therefore represented that permission might be given to build houses without any penalty on the application of the landowner.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH referred to an instance in Golhalli village where the Revenue Department did not allow the erection of a house unless penalty was paid, although it was meant for agricultural purposes.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER stated that the man was living in Bangalore City, that the house built was not for agricultural purposes and that therefore the Deputy Commissioner had to order the payment of a penalty.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was no objection to the khatedar building houses for himself, his coolies and tenants for dwelling and agricultural purposes, that the restriction provided for in the rules was necessary to prevent wholesale appropriation of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes particularly in the scheduled areas, that if there was a *takrar* they might as well appeal to the Deputy Commissioner and that a general order was not necessary as prayed for.

MR. RANGASWAMIENGAR of Magadi said that he had known many cases where penalty was levied although the houses were required for agricultural purposes.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it was wrong under the law and there was an appeal provided.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA wanted the penalty fee to be waived.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR stated that the agricultural purposes might be clearly defined.

MR. VEMA REDDI and several others supported the prayer and said that a circular might be issued to the Deputy Commissioner and subordinate officers in order to remove all misapprehensions in this behalf.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER did not think that a circular order was necessary in regard to a matter clearly covered by law.

MR. RAZVI was of opinion that it was not right to compel a raiyat to appeal at heavy expense and that Government should devise an easiest remedy to give him relief.

As several members insisted that a circular should issue to the Revenue Officers, the Revenue Commissioner said that the attention of the Revenue Officers would be invited to section 63 of the Land Revenue Code.

THE DEWAN said that the matter would be investigated by the Revenue Commissioner.

26.—Gomal lands not to be granted for cultivation.
Messrs. Veere Gowda and Hanume Gowda, Dodballapur taluk.

MESSRS. VEERE GOWDA and HANUME GOWDA represented that as gomal lands were being given away for cultivation, there would not be sufficient fodder for cattle which were the mainstay of cultivators. They therefore prayed that gomal lands should not be granted for cultivation and that in the villages where there was no gomal available, assessed waste lands might be converted into gomal.

MR. APPAJIAH said that sometimes gomal lands were given out for cultivation to Adikarnatakas who already owned lands, although the extent of gomal in the village was itself limited. He instanced a case in the Closepet Taluk, in which nearly 25 acres of land were given away by the Sheikdar and that when this was brought to the notice of the Amildar, he said that the matter would be investigated.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that gomal lands were usually granted for cultivation only where the gomal of a village was in excess of its actual requirements

and the local people agreed to the grant. In places like Doddaballapur where the extent of gomal was limited, gomal lands were not given out for cultivation. On the other hand, in the Hoskote Taluk, the gomal was much in excess of local requirements for cattle. He added that even then, the grant would be made on a fixed scale.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL added that a statement of gomal land in each village was being maintained in the Deputy Commissioner's Office and unless there was excess of gomal, no part of it would be given out for cultivation.

THE DEWAN said that the opinion of the Agricultural Department was that the maintenance of separate gomal lands was not desirable. He added that so far as he had observed in the course of his tours, gomal lands were generally left uncared for, allowing plenty of lantana to grow thereon. This, he thought would not be conducive to the health of the village.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU differed from the view of the Agricultural Department and stressed that this was very important to them and to the well-being of the cattle in the village.

MR. RANGASWAMIENGAR said that in many places large extents of barren as well as cultivable land would be set apart for gomal and when the time came, cultivable lands would be given out leaving only kharab lands for the village cattle. This, he said, should not be permitted. He did not think that there was any use merely taking into consideration the extent without judging whether that extent was really useful to the cattle.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA CHETTY said that gomal was absolutely necessary for the village cattle, whatever the Agricultural Department thought, and that there was no use in setting apart kharab lands for the purpose. He was of opinion that wherever gomal was not sufficient, assessed waste lands should be made available to the villagers.

MR. RAMA DASS was of opinion that there was no harm in giving gomal lands for cultivation.

THE DEWAN said that the representation could not be accepted.

27.—Abolition of irrigation cess.
Messrs T. Hanume Gowda and Veere Gowda, Dodballapur taluk.

MESSRS. HANUME GOWDA and VEERE GOWDA represented that irrigation cess might not be levied on such of the wet and garden lands as were dependent upon rain and well

water, that in the revision settlement a cess of one anna in the rupee was being levied, although the assessment was increased so as to include the old cess also in it and that it was not justifiable to levy the irrigation cess on lands that were irrigated from rain and well water.

MR. VEERE GOWDA added that the Government did not contribute anything towards collecting the rain water with which the raiyats irrigated their lands and that it was not right for Government to levy a cess for the use of that water.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained in what circumstances and in what places, the irrigation cess had been levied and said that this cess was levied from a long time past and could not be abolished. He added that the members could not lose sight of the fact that the wells got water by percolation from the Government tanks either directly or indirectly.

MESSRS. BYANNA, SANJEEVIAH, DASAPPA, BHASKARA RAO and others supported the representation and said that nowhere was such a cess levied, that because the cess was being levied from a long time past it was no reason to continue it, that it was not reasonable and fair to levy the cess on the ground of the wells getting water by percolation, that this subject was being brought up every year for the past 20 years, that the late Sir Kantaraja Urs promised the abolition of the cess, and that Sir Albion Banerji stated that owing to the then existing condition of finances he could not comply with their request but that this would be sympathetically considered later when the conditions were more favourable. They implored the Government to view this question with sympathy as it would after all not affect the revenue to a considerable extent. They added that the abolition of the cess would give greater incentive and encouragement to the development of agriculture.

MR. PUTTASWAMI said that if the Government had incurred any expense for providing water, there was reason for the levy of the cess and that in the case under consideration, Government did nothing.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was a very small levy of one anna in the rupee and that there could be no real hardship.

MR. PUTTASWAMI replied that on the same ground of the smallness of the levy, the Government could afford to abolish it.

MR. B. S. LINGE GOWDA said that if the rain water had not been collected by the raiyats, it would have gone to

waste, and Government would not have charged any cess He asked whether the raiyats should be penalized for making use of the water that should otherwise have run to waste.

MR. SIDDALINGA DEVARU humourously said that if the Government could get rain at their bidding there would be ground for charging for rain water collected by the raiyats.

MR. BHASKARA RAO added that while so many attempts were being made by Government to ameliorate the condition of the malnad at considerable expense, it was not right to subject the malnad raiyats to hardships arising from the continuance of the irrigation cess.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA and other representatives of the malnad stated that from June to September they had very heavy rain and that if the rain water was collected it was merely to prevent the villages from being washed away wholesale. They had really no use for the excess water. They had been asked to pay a large number of cesses as railway cess, education cess, coffee cess, irrigation cess, etc., and begged that this cess might be kindly abolished.

THE DEWAN replied that the subject was a big and important one, that this cess was being levied for the past 20 years and that the matter would be considered at the time of the next revision in the course of the next 4 or 5 years. When the members implored upon the Dewan to give a definite decision at the present session, he said that it was not possible to give a definite reply immediately, and that the matter would be investigated.

No. 28.—Waiving the raiyats' contribution to the tanks in Malnad parts.

Mr. B M. Devagowda, Belur taluk.

MR. B. M. DEVAGOWDA stated that when the tanks in malnad parts got silted up, the lands below such tanks had to depend only on rain water for their cultivation, that when the question of restoration or repair came up, the atchkatdars were called upon to pay contribution, although the atchkatdars had derived no sort of benefit from the tank and that as this would be a great infliction on the raiyats, it was prayed that the raiyats' contribution might be waived in malnad parts.

THE DEWAN regretted that this kind of differentiation did not seem possible and that in individual cases of hardships it was open to the local revenue officers to make suitable recommendations.

No. 28.—Letting out hulbanni lands in jungle parts for a fixed rent to village cattle.

Mr. H. Basavaiya, Minority Interest.

MR. H. BASAVAIYA represented that to protect village cattle in jungle parts the old system of giving hulbanni lands to the villagers for an annual rent of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 might be revived in place of the system now prevailing of leasing these lands, as the auction purchasers were more benefited than the raiyats by levying fees which are out of proportion to the money paid by them.

THE DEWAN replied that this subject would be noted for consideration.

No 30.—Abolition of minimum extent prescribed for coffee kharab lands.

Messrs. B. P. Basappa Setty, Chikmagalur taluk, and N. M. Sivalingappiah, Kadur taluk.

MESSRS. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY and N. M. SIVALINGAPPIAH prayed that the minimum of 15 acres prescribed for darkhasts for coffee lands might be done away with as the malnad raiyats were mostly dependent on coffee and paddy.

THE DEWAN replied that the question of reducing the minimum to 5 acres would be considered.

No. 31.—Reduction of the heavy upset price newly insisted upon for darkhasts for coffee lands.

Mr. Manje Gowda, Madigere Taluk.

MR. MANJE GOWDA represented that about the year 1893 it was ordered that an upset price of Rs. 10 per acre for coffee lands should be recovered from the applicants and this was in existence till very recently, but that for the past 3 or 4 months the Government had raised the upset price aften even to Rs. 30 per acre and disposed of the coffee lands by public auction. He thought that this enhanced rate was introduced with a view to deprive the poor people of opportunities for obtaining coffee lands. He therefore represented that as the people were already heavily taxed, the increase in the rate of upset price for coffee lands worked hard upon the raiyats, and that it was therefore necessary that these increased rates should be done away with.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER explained that the upset price of Rs. 10 had been fixed at a time when the planters had to contend against various difficulties. The conditions had since changed, the price of coffee was high, means of communication had improved and the price of coffee lands itself had increased. The average price of lands at auctions was not less than Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 per acre. If at such a

time, the upset price was not raised, the Government as well as the people stood to lose enormously. In one instance, a planter purchased 60 acres of land at Rs. 10 per acre and when an adjacent area was auctioned, he agreed to pay for another purpose at the rate of Rs. 120 per acre. These were subsequently disposed of for Rs. 300 per acre. With a view to avoid heavy losses to Government, he said, he had issued confidential instructions to the Deputy Commissioners concerned fixing a higher upset price according to local conditions, so as to be fair both to the Government as well as to the planters.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA said that good lands had already been sold out leaving only kharab ones which would not fetch a fair price, that coffee industry was almost dying out in Balehonnur, Koppa, Kalasa and other places, that coffee at the present time did not command the price that it did some years previously, that various fresh diseases were attacking coffee, that the out-turn was unsatisfactory, that expert opinion of the Agricultural Department should be taken to improve this industry and fresh encouragement given to the planters to develop it and that therefore in the best interests of the industry the increased rates might be done away with.

THE DEWAN said that the rules in this behelf were recently revised and that he could not see any reason why the Government should give the lands at a low rate and forego the legitimate revenue.

No. 32.—Grant of the Parvatharayankere Amrit Mahal Kaval as gomal to the villagers of Ajjampura and its other neighbouring villages.

Mr. Settara Siddappa, Tarikere taluk.

MR. SETTARA SIDDAPPA complained that as there was no gomal land for Ajjampura and its surrounding villages the people found it very difficult to maintain their cattle and that it was therefore necessary that the Parvatharayanakere Amrit Mahal Kaval which was close by might be granted as gomal for grazing their cattle and that this was also promised by the Dewan when he visited Tarikere.

THE DEWAN said that the question could only be considered after certain proposals which were expected from the Director of Agriculture relating to concentration of work near about Birur were received.

The Assembly then adjourned to 12 noon on Monday the 29th October 1928.